ACTION OF THE CHIEF DISEASES. The vessels above enumerated, may be classi-Sieam-ships.
Lannehed......14
On the Stocks... 5 5 28 4 From this it will be seen that ship-building has thriven during the year just closing in an unprecedented degree. The progress of American shipbuilding, particularly in the construction of steam vessels, since the California gold discoveries, has been great, and a new impetus has been imparted to another department of marine architecture by the repeal of the British navigation laws. TOTAL STEAMSHIPS BUILT IN NEW-YORK.

By Jacob Bell.

667 California

667 Pansara

3,000 Cherokee

S,000 Tennessee By Wm. H. Brown. Kamschatka. 1,200 By Westervelt & Mackey. 1,000 Washington 1,600 Total, thirty-eight steamships, whose aggregate tunnage, as above estimated, is 57,807 tuns, and their value not far from \$10,500,000.

As has already been seen, sixteen of these have been launched during the year 1850. Three, only, were launched during the year previous. Be-side those included in the above table, there have been built during the year 1850, three large steam-propellers; and some half dozen small class steamers, both of wood and iron, have been shipped to California as freight.

The first regular steamships built in this city were the Lion and the Eagle, above mentioned-launched in the year 1840, by Jacob Bell, for the Spanish Government. They are now attached to preceding: the Spanish navy, and are known as the Congress and Regent. The next was the Kamschatka, built by Wm. H. Brown, in 1841, and sold to the Russian Government, but the Washington, of the New-York and Bremen line, launched by Westervelt & Mackay, in January of the year 1847, was the first vessel owned in the United States in connection with a regular line of ocean steamers.

The steamships United States and Hermann followed in 1848. The former was soon after sold to the Germanic Confederation. These three vessels were the pioneers of American adventure in this important branch of national industry. SEWERS AND DRAINS-1850. Whole length of sewerage and drains, a few feet more than 70 miles. Total cost of cleaning and repairs for the year 1850, amounts to \$8,118 97. Of that amount, \$6,913 42 was paid for cleaning sewers and receiving . sins - equal to \$88 77 per mile: and for repairs and new work, \$1,905 55, or at the rate of \$27 22 per mile; making the annual cost of cleaning, repairing, &c., the sewers in this City, nearly \$116 for each mile. Over 11 miles of sewers have been put under contract during the past year, nearly all of which are now fast approaching completion. The cost of the sewerage in New-York for the past year, 1850, amounts to over \$188,714. In addition to the preceding amount, the expenses of advertising, surveying, collecting and assessing, are to be added being about 12 P cent, which swells the amount paid this year for sewerage to over \$211,359. MORTALITY IN NEW-YORK .- 1850. The following tables embrace a comprehensive statement of the Deaths in the City of New-York for 1850, and several preceding years, with a general account of mortality since 1805. Retrospect of Mortality. The subjoined figures show the weekly reports of the City Inspector, for six years: Total, Feb. 1202 1157 Total. March 1107 1184 290 262 291 257 Total, April. 1065 1234 1109 1217 796 XVIII 257 291 XIX 240 325 XX 255 325 XXI 241 294 XXII 235 270 Total, May .. 1268 1504 1827 Total, June. . 960 2091 Total, July..1420 4454 1271 1810 1191 1188 Total, Aug. 2225 4688 1688 Total, Sept. 1233 1573 250 254 256 256 247 Total, Oct...1838 1368 1368 820 1258 XLV. 254 XLVI 270 XLVII 297 XLVIII 516 Total, Nov. . 1157 910 Total .. Dec .. 1277 tality Total......15,654 22,384 14.732 15,040 10,403 10,071

The following table will show the action of the principal diseases for each month in the year: holers Infantus
holers Infantus
holers Infantus
holers Infantus
holers Infantus
control Infantus
control Infantus
ropay in Head
vacatory
ropay in Head
vacatory
ropay in Lead
vacatory
physia
ever Topius
ropius
ropius Cough
flammation of
flammation of
flammation of 821122228282828282828282302823 2-2228274284128412842828422° | 714 E. 575885125257525565756575657 Sakkakatakakakakakaka 298-128828822882288220822082 1850. 1850. The above figures are probably not exactly correct, but the variation is unimportant. For purposes of comparison we append aggregates of some of the same diseases for the five years 1850. January . February Dropey of Brain..... Erysipilas. Fever, Typhus and Typhoid... Inflammation of Lungs..... Small Pox..... Hooping Cough... ACKS-PLACES OF NATIVITY, &C. Our next table exhibits the ages, places of na tivity, &c. of all who died in the year 1850 : 一本のなる を 本のになっまってのののののはには不可には 100.00 (1 DEATHS FOR FORTY-SIX YEARS. The following table shows the number of deaths annually, from the year 1805 to the present time and the ratio of deaths to the population. Stillborn and premature, not included in calculating the ratio of mortality : Deaths from Still born desease and pre-casualties. 2007 47 Popula-tion. 75,779 Ratio of deaths to population. 1 to 32.99 Total 2544 2255 2512 2014 2106 2167 2524 2553 1974 2507 56,375 1 to 46,49 100,619 1 to 41.83 125.706 1 to 37.19 166,006 I to 34.78 202,589 I to \$8.97 Cholera 276,089 1 to 40.87 312.710 1 to 39.74 571,225 1 to 57.55 Typhus. 520,006 1 to 53.55 Total...276,249 19,190 295,639 COMPARISONS. Taking the Population of the City in round numbers as follows, we find the following ratio of mor-In 1849 we had Cholera; in 1848 ship fever; but the year 1847 was free from epidemics, and

is the fairest standard of comparison for 1850.

We find that the ratio of that year, if continued

to the present time, would have produced 19,309

deaths-showing a reduction of 2,355, or twelve

In regard to children, we find in 1847 the num-

ber under five years to be (without the still born)

6,431; in 1850, 7,956; the number on the ratio of

rectness, we will add 1,300 (still-born, &c.) to the weekly report for 1850, making the total 16,954.

'47 would have been 7,262-actual decrease 6. The improvement in health is thus shown to be solely among adults, and probably no little proportion of this is referrable to the general improvement of the condition of the laboring classes, consequent upon the prosperity of the country. We might extend these comparisons further but those interested can make their own calculations-we have not space for them now. The general view represents the City of New-York in a far better sanitory condition than we have had for many years. The Winter months show a considerable in crease in endemic diseases, and it becomes our public officers to take immediate action in regard to Ship Fever, Small Pox, &c. and curtail their virulence as far as possible. EMIGRATION FOR 1850. The following table gives the arrivals of passen gers from foreign ports at the port of New-York for the past year : .. 11,272 Total....116,553 45,404 28,131 6,771 1,520 3,398 257 2359 1174 3150 1110 107 477 Prt'gi Blg m W.Ind SScta Sard'a SAmr Canda 65 135 539 160 165 101 59 Po- Mext- Other Total arrivals Total.... 188 41 87 210,662 19,983 230,620 Months. EMIGRATION FOR THE YEAR 1849. 578 704 683 1,391 1.758 2,390 1,537 1,341 234,271 13,483 | Columbia PROGRESS OF BUILDING. made for the past quarter.

The architectural improvements of the City during the year 1650 have increased largely over the preceding year. The number of new buildings erected since January last is considerably above Two Thousand-of which 1,912 were either completed or under way in the month of October last. A large proportion of these were stores and manufactories, particularly in the lower Wards-comprising the First, Second, and Third, with portions of the Fourth and Ninth. In the Empire Ward,' the Sixteenth, nearly or quite 500 buildings, divided between dwellings and stores, have been erected. In the Eighteenth new buildings on the 1st of October last; and the number has probably increased since that period sufficiently to justify an estimate of 550 new structures in this Ward. The total of 550 new structures in this ward. The total increase of the present year over the whole of 1849, (reckoning 1,912 as the aggregate in October,) may safely be set down at 490. The largest ratio of improvement has been in the Ninth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards. The smallest rates is in the First, Third, Fourteenth, and Fif Below is a comparative statement of the number of Buildings erected in each ward of the City,

for the past five years. It will be observed that the column for 1850 comprises the official records of nine months only: no returns having been

Wards. 1850. 1849. 1848. 1847. 1846. 1,912

The aggregate number of New Buildings erected in the City for the last ten years (1840-50) is

CRIMINAL COURTS.

The following statement of Convictions, Acquittals, &c., bad in the Criminal Courts of this city-during the year 1850, has been furnished us Mr. Henry Vandewater, Clerk of the Court of General Sessions. In the Court of Oyer & Terminer 5 were convicted and

in the Court of General Sessions 444 were convicted and In the Court of Special Sessions 2,256 were convicted and

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The following table shows the number of per. sons in the various Public Institutions of our City on the last weeks of 1858 and 1849;

| Places | 1850 | 1849 | 1850 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 Totals4,741

LICENSES.

The whole number of Licenses to retail spiritu. ous liquors in the city of New York during the year 1850 was 4514, producing a revenue of CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX

1850.

Prepared expressly for the New York Tribune.

The rapid and volcanic shocks and upheavals of 1848, followed by the overthrow of the Sikh dynasty in India by the British forces on the 2d to 13th January, 1849, and the decisive battle of Gujerat, on the 21st of February, the memorable attempt of the Hungarians to vindicate their rights, and to recover their independence, closed by the treachery of Gorgey, on the 19th of August, 1849, with the abdication of Charles Albert of Sardinia in favor of Victor Emanuel, on the 23d of March, and the running contest between the Danes and Schleswig Holstein troops, have settled into a calm, unbroken but by an occasional skirmish between the Danes and their opponents, and an occasional popular demonstration of the spirit of the people, ill at rest under the burdens which crush their energies and restrain

their freedom. The year just closed affords scarcely record of any calamitous and bloody contests-a collision between the Danes and Schleswig-Holstein troops at 1dstedt, on the 25th of July, and the destruction of Friedrichstadt on the 4th Oct. being the most notable events of that kind-while the battle between the Turkish Omar Pacha and Syrian revolters and persecutors of the Christians, in which over a thousand men were lost in each of two engagements, afford the principal memoranda of political events of that character.

The history of the year will be principally mark. ed by a somewhat sluggish quiet after the prodigious events of the two years preceding, and by the importance of its more pacific political changes. One of the most conspicuous of these is the power of Russia in the affairs of Germany and Prussiathe return of Pope Pius IX. to Rome after an exile of eighteen months to Gaeta, from which he returned and entered "The Eternal City" on the 19th of April-and the celebrated "Compromise" effected in the Congress of the United States in reference to the questions of boundary, the admission of California as a State, and the provision of Territorial Governments for several of the new Territories.

In Ecclesiastical affairs the celebrated case of the Bishop of Exeter against Gorham, finally decided against the Bishop; and the creation of a new Catholic Archepiscopal See, and the appointment of Dr. Wiseman as Cardinal in the See of Westminster, by Pope Pius IX, are the most noted.

The progress of Science and Mechanical philo, sophy has been onward. Of the leading events the crystallization of carbon and the production of a small black diamond, by a French Chemist several experiments at acrial navigation -the completion of the celebrated Artesian Well at Kessingen, on the 12th of October-but chiefly the alleged triumphant success of the rapid evolution of hydrogen from water, by a new construction of helices and electrodes, by HENRY M. PAINE, of Worcester, Mass., promising incalculable result in its universal application to the economies of human life and art, and opening a new field of science, are of particular interest.

Of progress in meliorating the condition of the human race, this year is not without decided tokens. The interests of labor-the elevation of the la. borer-the further extension of the Homestead Exemption system-the perfection and organization of Industry-the popular education of the masses -and other Reforms have been more or less fa. vored by the labors and the experience of another

To Literature and Archaeology, important con. tributions have been added. Layard and others at Nineveh have made rich acquisitions, while a written language with books have been discovered in Africa, and Drs. Barth and Overweg are making important researches in the Interior of the Afri

In Persia a newspaper has been started-a new Journal at the Navigator or Samoa Islands, and The Dakota Friend," among the Indians of the North West Territory.

January 8.—The Yuba River January 8.—The Yuba River rose lifteen feet this day at its junction with Feather River.

Jan. 9.—Sacramento City, California, entirely submerged by the flood, which was occasioned by the rapid meiting of a full of snow two feet in depth, which had disappeared in one day... The French Education Bill being under discussion in the Chambers, the fifth article, which proposes that, "No teacher, when dismissed, can open a private school in the commune in which he had exercised the functions from which he had been removed," was carried, ayes, 338; noes, 250; majority, 83.

Jan 11.—Battle in Syrmia between the Austrians and Servian Fessantry.

Jan. 13.—Wreck of the Packet Ship Hotthquer on the Wexford rocks. The captain and twelve mon lost.

Jan. 14.—Exhibition of Languages at the Roman Propaganda. The prize won by an English scholar. The Latin Salutatory was delivered by Kugan, an East Indian, from Agrs. Joseph Sants Maria, a Goinea negro, pronounced dissertation in the Angola and Congo languages.

Jan. 14.—16.—Tremendous sowers in Scotland. In Aberdeen, Banff, and Morsy shires, snow lay 16 to 29 feet deep.

Earthquake at San Francisco, California.

Jan. 19.—Escape of Dr. Giaciato Achilli from the Inquisition in Rome.

Jan. 24.—A snow storm of unparelleled violence swept over Greece. At Athens the thermometer fell to 250, the oranges were frozen to the core, and in Attica one-fourth of the sheep perished—a similar or greater destruction being experimented all over Greece.

Jan. 24.—At Stockton, California, a specimen of Gold, weighing 310s. and another of 38 the exhibited.

Flan. 27.—Insurrection at Palermo. Six of the leaders sentenced and shot.

Jan. 28.—Capt David Cook, of the Bark Sa ab, for having

gram. 37.—Insurrection at Palermo. Six of the leaders sentenced and shot.

Jan. 23.—Capt. David Cook, of the Bark Sa ab, for having preserved the lives of 399 passengers and crew of the "Cabe Grimshaw," burned at sea, Nov. 20, 1439, presented with a testimonial from the Merchants of New-York city. \$5,000 to Capt. Cook, \$760 to the first mate, and \$100 to cach seaman... HENRY CLAY. In the U. S. Senate, submitted the Resolutions which contained the basis of the famous "Omnibus" or "Compromise" Bill, afterwards rejected by both Houses of Congress... A remarkable steam explosion at E. J. Burrows & Co's paper mill at Greenville, Ct.—An iron boaler for steaming and boiling rags, 11 feet high, 2 feet in diameter, was thrown 140 feet in hight, and a horizontal distance of 450 feet, passing over a four story building, the canal and railroad.

—At Killarney, in Ireland, a workhouse was burned, at which 39 persons lost their lives, many others being horribly mutilated.

FEBRUARY.

in which six native villagers were destroyed and a large number of lives lost.

Feb. 4.—Awaii explosion and great loss of life, at the machine shop of A. B. Taylor & Co. No. 3 Hague-sc. New-York. By the explosion of a steam botter in the basement the building was raised from its foundation and instantly fell into a mass of rains; 67 persons lost their lives, 30 were injured, 5 escaped—and 5 others were missing, of whom no trace could be found.

Feb. 5.—At Fortneuf, on the St. Lawrence River, twenty miles below Quebec, the mercury fell to 320 below zero.

Feb. 6.—At Windsor, V: mercury stood at 355 below zero. Northfield, 40°; Woodstock, 33°....An immense quantity of coal, in the cellars under the City of Palermo, took fire, when the fire damp exploded under the palaces of the Frinces of Salerno and Capua, throwing down large portions of the walls....Great eruption of Vesuvius. On the 5th the stream of lawa appeared, pouring down the mountain 14 miles in width, and 17 to 15 feet deep, destroying forests, churches and buildings.

Feb. 14.—Snow in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, the first known for many years.

Feb. 15.—Kossuth and bis lady. Count Castrot. Baltay.

Feb. 7.—Mercury at 18° below zero at Hartford, Conn.
Feb 14—Snow in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, the first known for many years.
Feb. 15.—Kossuth and his lady, Count Casimir Balthyeny, and other distinguished Hungarians, leave Shumia, in
Turkey, for Kutahia in Asia Miner, under a Turkish escort
... Terrible gale at Lahaina, Mani, Sand wich Islands doing
great damage. ... Remarkable fail of matter resembling
first and bloos, in Sampson Co. North-Carolina, about 30
feet wide and 25° vards in length There was no rain, but
a heavy red cloud from which the matter fell.

Feb. 16—Destructive fire in New-Orleans, La. Thirty
buildings destroyed; a large amount of property, valued
at half a million dollars, and two lives lost. ... The Bill for
the Emancipation of the Jews rejected in the First Chambers of Bavaris, by 29 to 7. The Bill for the Equalization
of their Civil Rights rejected, 24 to 12.

E Feb. 26.—Revolution in Guyangul, under General Urrina.
Feb. 22.—Earthquake in the Great Sait Lake Valley.
Feb. 28.—The henate of Kentucky, by a vote of 25 to 9,
refused to send delegates to the "Nasavulke Convention;"
24 Whige and 2 "Democrats" voted against the delegation,
a "Democrats" and 1 Whig voted for the resolution.
Feb. 27.—"The Three Kings League" concluded at Munich.
—The Winter has been one of extreme saverity all over

Field 27.—The Three Kings League concludes at our nich.

—The Winter has been one of extreme severity all over Furope and Asia. At Constantinopie, 15a persons were fosses to death at Gellipoli, 25; at Sunyma, 17; on board a Turkish vessel, 15; 8 fastermen perished on hoard their fishing boat on the Bosphorus. The Guvernor of Kauschatka leaves his usual residence to reside in his underground palace. The Convent of St. Bernard, on the Alpa, almost turied, the Monks being obliged to cut tannels and passes.

ges through the snow to have egress to the roads. Snow storms of great violence, and leaving snow to great depths in all parts of the Continent.

MARCH.

from California, for admission into the Union, published alWashington.
March 4—The last speech of John C. Calhom, on the
March 4—The last speech of John C. Calhom, on the
"Compromise" questions, read in the Serate of the United
States, by Mr. Masson, of Virginia; the author being present
but too feethe to deliver it in person
March 5—The great Britainia Tabular Bridge over the
Menal Strains, opened this day. First experiment to test
the strength of the bridge, three engines weighing 30 tuns;
the strength of the bridge, three engines and 24 loaded coal warous, weighing
300 tuns; 3d, 300 tuns of coal in wargons allowed to stand
two hours in the century of the bridge; 4th, the three engines, 200 tuns of coal, and 40 passanger cars filled with
700 passengers. The deflection of the bridge was carriely
perceptible, and the success of the atracture was declared
complete.

etc. ch7.—Daniel Webster's speech in the U.S. Senate March 7.—Daniel Weesler S., Freshet in the Obio, the on the Compromise Questions. Freshet in the Obio, the on the Compromise Questions at Pittsburg, Pariver 25 feet above low water mark, at Pittsburg, Pariver 35 feet above low water mark, at Pittsburg, Pariver March 3.—Decision in the celebrated Gorham 3s. Bishop of Exeter case, given by Lord Langdale, against the Bishop. of Exeter case, given by Lord Langdale, against the Bishop. March 11.—Great fire at Burfalo, N. Y. ... Speech of Water H. Seward, in the U. S. Senate, on the Compromise Questions.

H. Seward, in the U. S. Senate, on the Compromise Quotions.

March 18.—Destructive tornado at Milledgeville, Ga.

March 16.—A large rock which overhung the village of Chracorapo, near Naples, fell and crushed nine acquees.

March 17.—Remarkable shower, accompanied with salphur, at Napoleon, Aranness.

March 18.—The City of Laguna de Terminos, Venezuela, nearly destroyed by fire.

March 19.—Trial of Dr. John W. Webster, for the murder of Dr. Geo. W. Parkman, commenced at Bostoo.

March 28.—Destructive flood at Nashville, Tean. in the Cumberland River.

March 28.—Steamboat H. S. Smith, burnt, 30 miles below Apalachicola, with 1.00 bales of cestion. Five lives lost.

March 28.—Severe hall storn over a great part of Texas.

March 28.—Severe hall storn over a great part of Texas.

Stones as large as hen's eggs, fell for half an hour, doing immense damage, and stripping the trees of their foliage and blossoms.

March 27.—Snow fell ten inches deep at Richmode, Va.

March 27.—Snow fell ten inches deep at Richmode, Va.

minesse damage, and suppose
and blossoms.

March 27.—Snow fell ten inches deep at Richmord, Va.
but soon disappeared.

March 28.—Destructive storm at Orizaba.

March 38.—Tornado at New Providence, W. I. demolishing houses and rooting up trees like reeds. Eighty buildings destroyed, and eight lives lost. The diameter of the current was about 36 yards, carrying away a number of buildings so that root a fragment of their ruins remained.

A number of vessels upset and otherwise damaged. One woman carried up into the air, had her arm broken by the descent.

descent.

March 31.— Severe storm on the EngNeh Coast, causing great destruction of property and life. Sleamer Adelaide, with 250 souls on board, lost, and every person drowned.

— Battles in Yucatan between the Indians and Government troops.

—Battles in Yucatan between the Indians and Government troops.

APRIL.

April L.—Sentence pronounced upon Dr. John W. Webster. . . . Yellow Fever raging at Bahia. Eight thousand persons had fallen victims to the plague in the Province.

4pril 3.—Destructive food at Toronto, C. W.

April 4.—The Pope leaves Portici on his return to Rome.

Severe shock of an earthquake in the Valley of the Mississlepi. Felt at Nashville Tenn; Louisville, Ky; Oliney and M. Carmel, Ill. Princeton, Washington, New-Albany, Indianapolis, and numerous other places in Indiana.

4pril 5.—Victor Hugo made a brilliant speech in the French Assembly, against banishing the insurgents of June 18, 1849, to the Marquesas. Bill passed to a second reading, 431 Ayes to 217 Nays.

April 6.—Bill to exempt Homesteads to the value of \$1,000 passed the House of Assembly of the State of New-York, 57 to 37.

4pril 8.—Mr. Perkins of Me. exhibited at the Astor

April 5.—Bill to exempt romesteas to the value of New-York, 67 to 37.

April 5.—Mr. Perkins of Me. exhibited at the Astor House, New-York, a specimen of native gold from the Auburn diggings. North Fork of the American River, California, weighing 14 lbs 7 oz.

April 5.—Lord Duncan, in the British Parliament, moved a repeal of the Window Tax, which produces a reveaue of £2,000,000, and to offset it by the abolition of the African Squadron. Lost by a majority of 3.

April 10.—Homestead Exemption bill passed in the Senate of New-York.

April 12.—Pore Pivs IX. RE-ENTERS ROME.

April 12.—Pore Pivs IX. RE-ENTERS ROME.

April 13.—Pore Pivs IX. RE-ENTERS ROME.

April 16.—Fall of the Suspension Bridge of the Basse Maine, at Angers. A large body of military were passing at the since, and 282 lost their lives.

April 16.—Fall of the Suspension Bridge of the Basse Maine, at Angers. A large body of military were passing at the since, and 282 lost their lives.

April 17.—Afair between Senators Foote, of Mississippi, and Benton, of Missouri, in the United States Senate, in which he former drew a pistol on the latter.

April 18.—The brig Alcyone, off Cape Cod, struck by a free-ball larger than an 18-pound shot. The mainmast split in four pieces and fell overboard.

April 21.—Steamer Anthony Wayne destroyed by an explesion of the boilers, near Vermillion, Ohio. Seventy lives lost.

April 21.—A party of 500 Indians attack a company of mericans at the Colerado Ferry, mouth of the Glia, and ill 11

kill 11.

April 23.—Steamer "Belle of the West" burned at Warsaw, Ky and one hundred lives lost.

April 25.—Dublin, Ireland, visited by a destructive thunder, hall and rain storm.

April 20.—Tremendous storm at Perry, Geo gta. Four inches of water fell!

April 27, 28.—A terrific hurricane in the Bay of Bengal. extending over sea and land 1,200 miles. The sea flooded the land so extensively as to destroy vegetation and cause great suffering for the want of fresh water.

April 27.—Great floods in Northern New-York, and New-England States.

England States.

April 29.—Battle between Capt. Ford and Indians near Corpos Christi.... Two buildings in New-York, one is Broadway, and one in Water-st fell, killing several men.

Extensive and destructive crevasses in the Mississipal River.

Extensive and destructive crevasees in the Mississippi River.

May I.—Explosion of Government store boats, at Benares, India, with 3,000 barrels of gunpowder on board. Twelve hundred lives lost, many hundred wounded, and a part of the city destroyed, locitaing the Raj Ghans Hotel, the Begun a Palace, the Americas Mission House, &c. An Eagenet Missionary, Mr. Smith, was severely injured, and Mrs. Smith instantly killed.....Dr. Peterson, of Altona, Germany, discovered a new comet..... Law for the abolition of all monopolites and fixed rates, from and after July 1, 1850, declared by the government of Hayti.... At the Leciede Saion, St Louis, a party of 200 were assembled when the floor gave way, and the party fell into the cellar, half-lail of water. Several wore killed, and drany injured.

May 4.—Terrible Conflagration in San Francisco, California; two hundred bullatings destroyed; danage over \$4,000.000... British Exporting Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, left Greenbudie, for the Arctic regions. Sir John Frankin, left Greenbille, for the Arctic regions. Mays,—The large reservoir at Ashburnland, Mass, geve way, and caused a disastrons flood, sweeping away, mills, factories, bridges, and houses for a great distance below, ... Collision between American secamer Disparch and Candian steamer Commerce, on Lake Ontario. Commerce wrecked, and 55 persons lost.

May 8—Severe tornado at New-Orleans, La... Henry Clay submitted the great Report on the Compromise Question from the "Committee of Thirteen," in the United States Senate.

May 12.—Attempted assurrection of the negroes at Guadatoupe, quelled by the troops.

May 15.—Convention to form a State Constitution for New-Mexico, at Sants F6.

May 17.—Gen. Lopez, with 500 followers, landed at Cardenss, and took possession of the city.... Mob and rioting, with loss of life, between Americans and natives, at Pan-

with loss of life, between Americans and natives, at Panama.

May 18.—A large part of the village of Corning, Steaben.

Co., N. Y., destroyed by fire.... Snow feit in Oneida and Lewis Counties, N. Y.

May 22.—Steamer St. Louis, at St. Louis, collapsed her fines; 23 lives lost, 40 wounded.

May 23.—Sir John Ross left Lochryan, on his Arctic Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin.

May 24.—The Sullmary, Inclaman, from Bombay to England, lost at sea, and nearly 160 persons lost.

May 25.—Gen. Lopez reaches Savannah, Georgia, and is arrested by the U. S. officer, bat discharged.

May 35.—Five of the insurgents taken by the Spanish-authorities at Cardenas, abot.... Kossuh's children leave Pesth to join their parents at Kutsyha, Asia.

authorities at Cardenas, abot.... Kossuth's children leave Pesth to join their parents at Kutayha, Asia. May 27.—Destructive storm in Illinois. Celebrated Mor-mun Temple at Nauvoo thrown down. May 28.—Great break in the Eric Canal, near Bushnell's Basin, 50 rods long, and 50 to 66 feet deep of the bank swept

away.

May ... Repeated shocks of earthquade at Smyras. Churches, Mosques and Buildings destroyed. The river turned from its channel, and the waters become brackish. A large rocky bill near the City rent, and large masses of rock nurled into the streets.

May 31.—The new Election Law passed by the French Chambers, by a vote of 435 to 241. By its provisions 3,000,000 of voters are disfranchised, the Bill requiring voters to have three years residence in one place.

June 2.—A hundred persons drowned by the prosestion of

ters to have three years' residence in one place.

June 2.—A hundred persons drowned by the upsetting of a barge on the Wesel, near Newmark, Germany.

June 3.—Southern Convention' met at Nashville, Tenn.

June 4.—A motion to establish 19 hours as the limit of labor by the Factory Bill, lost in the British Parliament, by a vote of 181 to 142.

June 5.—Frederick William, King of Prossia, issued a new decree restricting the Lilberty of the Press.

June 6.—Destructive Fire at Alexandria, La. by which 48 houses were burnt.

June 9.—Two severe shocks of cartaquake near Eisenberg, Germany.

June 11.—In the province of Cindad Real, Spain, a half storm caused fearful destruction, the stones weighing 6 to 12 ounces.

June 13.—Adjournment of the Nashvile Convention.

June 14.—Another extensive Conflagration at San Francisco, California, destroying four blocks of houses, and \$5,000,000 worth of property.

June 15.—Insurrection in Bulgaria.

June 16.—250 deaths by Cholera in the City of Mexico, during the four weeks preceding 7,845 cases and 2,702 deaths.

June 17.—Steamer Griffith burned on Lake Etie, 3 miles

deaths.

June 17—Steamer Griffith burned on Lake Erie, 3 miles from shore and 14 from Cleveland: nearly 900 fives lost. only 35 of 325 on board escaping.

June 18—At Naples between 400 and 500 persons lost their lives by the fail of an immenae editice called the Grenagits.

Steamer Orion, from Liverpool for Glasgow, struck on a rock off Port Patrick, and 50 lives lost. Earthquake in the island of Jamaica. The Packs of Wildin attacks the Bulgarian insurgents and repulses them with a loss of 500 men. Elevation of az laisud near the meath of Two Heart River, Lake Superior, six feet above the surface of the water, and subsidence of a knoll of land, 50 rods in circumference 20 feet below the level of the earth, at a shortdistance from the beach.

June 26—Up to this date \$5,000 emigrants for Cantornia, overland, had passed Fort Laramie....Attempt to assausinate Louis Napoleon...A destructive ternado in the City of New York, many building sinjured or blown down steamer Knickerbocker driven upon the rocks at Hell distance 22—Immense damage by a destructive tempest at Odessa.

Odessa.

June 24—One-fourth of the village of Picton, C. W. destroyed by fire......298 deaths by Cholera in the City of Mexico.

Mexico.

June 25.—Military Bounty Land Bill passed the House of Representatives of the United States, 155 to 36. It gives it scree of land for 12 months' service, 36 for 6 months, 46 for 3 months' service in the war of 1812, Indian wars since 1700, and the late Mexican war.

June 27.—Ruffiantly attack upon Queen Victoria by Robert Pate, a retired Lieutenast, with a walking cane. He struck the Queen on the head, but she suffered no other injury but the loss of her bounet. He was transported for seven years.

June 29.—Fall of the great Table Rock, Niagara Falls, 20e fewt long and 30 broad.

JULY: July & Terrible Storm in Central and Northern News